

# EXHIBIT L

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BRYAN PFAFFENBERGER

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Webster's New World™ Computer Dictionary, Ninth Edition

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## Abo

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## topology

specific domains (such as ca [Canada], uk [United Kingdom], and it [Italy]). In 1998, new top-level domains were added (arts, firm, info, nom, rec, shop, web) under the supervision of the Generic Top Level Domain Memorandum of Understanding (gTDL-MoU). See *arts, domain name, firm, gTDL-MoU, info, nom, rec, shop, web*.

**topology** See *network topology*.

**touch screen** See *touch-sensitive display*.

**touch-sensitive display** A display designed with a pressure-sensitive panel mounted in front of the screen. One selects options by pressing the screen at the appropriate place. Touch-sensitive displays are typically used for public-access information purposes in such settings as museums, supermarkets, and airports. Synonymous with touch screen.

**tower case** A system unit case designed to stand vertically on the floor rather than sit horizontally on a desk. Tower cases usually have much more room for accessories than desktop cases and permit one to move noisy components, including cooling fans and hard disks, away from the immediate work area.

**tpi** See *tracks per inch*.

**TPS** Acronym for transaction processing system. A system that handles the day-to-day operations of a company; examples include sales, purchases, orders, and returns.

**track** On a floppy or hard disk, one of many concentric rings that are encoded on the disk during the low-level format and that define distinct areas of data storage on the disk. See *cluster, sector*.

**trackball** An input device, designed to replace the mouse, that moves the mouse pointer onscreen as one uses his or her thumb or fingers to rotate a ball embedded in the keyboard or in a case near the keyboard. Unlike a mouse, a trackball does not

require a flat, clean surface to operate; as a result, trackballs are often used with portable or notebook computers. See *built-in pointing device, clip-on pointing device, freestanding pointing device, snap-on pointing device*.

**track buffering** A hard disk design feature in which the entire contents of a hard disk track are read into a memory area, regardless of how much of the information on the track is requested by the hard disk controller and host adapter. Track buffering eliminates the need for interleaving, so all track-buffered disks (all modern hard disks and most Enhanced Small Device Interface [EDSI] drives are track-buffered) should have interleave factors of 1.

**trackpad** A pointing device that enables a person to move the mouse pointer by sliding a finger around on a touch-sensitive surface. To click, one taps his or her finger on the surface or press a button.

**tracks per inch (tpi)** A measurement of the data-storage density of magnetic disks, such as floppy disks. The greater the tpi, the more data the disk can hold. In DOS, double-density 5¼-inch floppy disks are formatted with 48 tpi, and high-density 5¼-inch disks are formatted with 96 tpi. High-density 3½-inch floppy disks are formatted with 135 tpi.

**track-to-track seek time** The time a hard or floppy disk drive requires to move the read/write head from one track to the next. Track-to-track seek time is much less important than access time in comparing disk drives.

**tractor feed** A printer paper-feed mechanism in which continuous paper is pulled (or pushed) into and through the printer with a sprocket wheel. The sprockets fit into prepunched holes on the left and right edges of the paper. Dot-matrix printers normally come with tractor-feed mechanisms. Tractor-feed printers require

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one to spend time carefully separating pages after printing.

**trademark** A form of intellectual property (IP) protection that is granted to words, phrase, symbols, or designs, or combinations of these that uniquely identify the source of goods from competitors. A similar form of protection, called a service mark, is available to companies that provide services rather than goods.) A firm that uses a trademark possesses the right to register it with a national trademark office. Once registration is in hand, the firm more easily prevent its competitors from emulating the protected trademark. Copyrights and patents, trademarks are granted in perpetuity as long as the trademark is continued use. See *copyright, intellectual property (IP), patent, trade secret*.

**trade secret** A form of intellectual property (IP) protection that enables a firm to protect knowledge or techniques that are essential to their capability to compete effectively. Unlike patents, trade secrets are not subject to time limitations, and the underlying knowledge or technology must not be disclosed in a formal application. However, trade secret protection can exist the moment the secret is made known, even by illegal means. In the United States, trade secret protection is governed by state law rather than federal law and is subject to certain restrictions, such as the right of users to reverse-engineer a product. See *intellectual property (IP), patent, reverse engineering*.

**traffic** The volume of messages sent over a network.

**transactional application** In a local area network (LAN), a program that manages and maintains a master record of transactions in which network participants engage, such as filling out invoices or billing forms. If a system crash results